THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

Interesting Report of Colonel Bulkley-The Route Adopted and the Work Progressing.

The Secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Colonel Palmer, has just received from San Francisco the detailed report of Colonel Bulkley, the Engineer-in-chief of the Russian Telegraph expedition. We publish the report as a matter of great interest to the public, looking with anxiety to the progress of the work of uniting by felegraph the two continents. With the report are complete maps, made by Colonel Bulkley, showing the route surveyed and the location of the points named. This report must fully confirm the hopes of the friends of the Russian Telegraph for its speedy completion and

sian Telegraph for its speedy completion and successful construction:—

San Francisco. December 13, 1865.—Since my last report, dated at Victoria, our ships have been engaged in transporting materiar, supplies, and parties for exploration of the country through which our lines will pass on both continents, examining harbors and coast lines, locating cable crossings, and, so far as possible, determining the route of these lines. Mr. Conway, in charge of the Fraser's river division, has been delayed in tuilding owing to the late arrival of materials, but has finished four hundred and fifty miles of line. I believe that the exploration committed to him, with the exablishment of depots and distribution of supplies, has been fully and satisfactority completed. In a brief message he states that "up to fifty-seven degrees north latitude there is nothing to prevent building the line."

bine."

Theirendezvous of ourlyessels at Sitka was necessary in order to distribute supplies, which were in the Clara Belt; a so to divide and destatch our parties for their destinations. The far advanced summer left no other course; and in order to examine the most Northern points myself, I determined to take the steamer George S. Wright, and assist the other vessels, by towing as far as possible, at the same time furnishing them orders in regard to future movements, in case we should accidentally be separated, or I should designedly leave them

Mr. Kennicott, dividing his party, will explore the country between the Kvichpak, in latitude axt)-dive degrees north, and at the head of Norton Sound; at the same time push his little steamer up the river until stopped by ice; then with dogs and sledges reach Fort Yukon, and penetrate to the southward, forming a junction with the British American explorations.

To insure his safety in this last work, I ordered Mr. Conway to establish a depot on Babini lake, which is done. At St. Michnels we found rehable testimony in regard to Kvichpak and Yukon being the same river and a larse navigable stream filled with islands. Sand bars block its passage in many places to all except light draft boats, but this was probably observed in only one of the many passages in which this great river winds through the islands in the course.

From evidence since received it is certain that Theirendezvous of ourivessels at Sitka was necessary

in which is great river winds through the islands in its course.

From evidence since received it is certain that the most southern mouth of this river has an entrance from the sea, with ten set of water on the sar; and everything indicates the existence of still better channels through which such a large volume of wafer must be empired into Behring Sea. From St. Michaels the Russians go in its most northern mouth with boats drawing lour feet. Large quantities of crift wood come down with its current, landing on the shores of Behring Sea and Norton Sound, furnishing the trading post of St. Michaels with the ronly fuel.

This part of Russian America is low and rolling, but in the south are high mou tains spurs of the great coast range that stands like a wall on the whole coast, following the peninsula of Aliaska, and forming the A cutian Islands. North of this island chain Beiring Sea is filled with alluvian poured into it by the rivers, making it comparatively shallow, while the southern side falls abruptly into the depths of the Pacific Ocean. The habor of St. Michaels is exposed to the north, and unsafe in heavy ga es from that quarter. The coast northward is low, rolling, and without timber up to Cape Nome; west of this piccipitous, but not high, which continues to near the entrance of Port Clarence.

This fine bay has a good entrance, with ten fathoms of water and mud bottom; opening into its eastern side is Grantley harbor, smallerin extent and completely landlocked, proving a good landing for our cable, and the only practicable and rafe one on the American side of Behring Strait, the country is of the same general character a that bounding Norton Sound on the east without timber, and covered with This part of Russian America is low and rolling.

ed on the east without timber, and covered with a heavy growth of moss, thrown up by the trost in large bunchy masses: below this the earth is thawed about ten inches, and beneath trozen solid. Small stuated bushes, bearing betries lake wild carrants and whartleberries, are the only approaches to trees

this region. St. Lawrence and Mechieme bays, on the Asiatic coast, proved unsafe for our purpose. Sheal water and exposure to southeast gales driving ice packs in deep masses on the shores, would destroy any cable. Both bays were ful or old ice, which extended in broken lines ten miles at sea, and through which we worked our way with considerable difficulty. Sensyin Stratt offices all the protection recovery Semayin Strait offers all the protection necessary, with good bottom, deep water and safe landing in Pen-kegs Gult or Abolesher bay, and from this strait to Grantley harbor the bottom of Behring Strait is mud, sand and gravel, averaging about thirty isthoms in depth, and distance between proposed inding one hundred and seventy-eight miles. The Siberian side is more mountainous, without timber and but little moss, except in the valleys. The great masses of signific that rise in sharp, rough outline at their summits are torn and pushed by the congealing water in every crevice until the avalanche of rock comes thundering down to the valley, and lies a genthe slope against the mountain side, and in this way these mountains are sinking to hills and the masses crumbling to atoms in the intense cold Valleys wind between them, sometimes partially filled with this debris, but through which we find passage for our land line. The ground is thawed to an average depth of three feet, probably owing to the absence of the thick moss covering of the American side. thick moss covering of the American side.

In Port Providence, or Plover Bay, we found our barque Palmetto, from which vessel we coaled, and ordered her direct to San Francisco. On September 26 the Goiden Gate arrived from St. Michaels, re-26 the Goiden Gate arrived from St. Michaels, reporting all of Mr. Kennicott's men, supplies, etc., landed, and the party in good spirits, about starring up the Kvichpak river. I ordered Captain Scammon to Petropaulski to communicate with Mr. Abasa, in case we should get frozen in the Anadyr river, as winter seemed fast approaching. Already the lower hills were covered with snow, and the ice was closing

hills were covered with snow, and the ice was closing the upper part of the bay.

This is a good harbor, bounded by mountains, with deep water and mud bottom. The coast line west rises in perpendicular cliffs, with serrated and ragged outline, and no available harbors east of Cape Spanberz. The harbor that we find directly west of this cape has its entrance between perpendicular cliffs, but at its head a good beach stopes into the water, with low, rolling country stretching to the eastward. In the distance north, high, mountain ranges covered with snow show their rugged tain ranges covered with snow show their rugged outline. A sand and mud bot om, with water averaging about thirty fathoms in depth, continues across Anadyr bay to the mouth of Anadyr river, and there is a good landing in the law new time. is a good landing in the bay near Cape Observation, well protected from ice.

The schooler Milton Badger was here, having landed Mr. McRae and party, who were engaged in preparing for winter. It being too into for boat explorations of the river, they will commence with reindeer as soon as the snow falls in sufficient quantity. Three hundred of these animals were on the ground, belonging to the ludians in the vicinity, with whom arrangements were made for transportation. Bir. McRae will proceed to Anadysk, about three days' journey, and thence towards the head of Ghyinsk Gulf, or until communicating with Mr. Abasa, to whom he is ordered to report. With a boat I ascended the river to about thirty miles show I ascended the river to about thirty miles above Cape Toistol, and found a fine navigable stream with low banks, and the country in the distance gently undulating and without timber. The waters at this point ebb and flow with the tides of Behring Sea; but the indications of ireshets on the banks show a rise of about ten feet, which leave considerable of the control of the c able driftwood, of large size, for this Northern re-gion. Some of the loss observed were more than twelve inches in diameter. The Indians report tim-ber above, and represent the river crooked, with strong currents, and rocks some distance up. From Care St. Barie westward the country is low, rolling, covered with moss, and thawed about two feet in depth. Low, scrubby pines and a der, not over three f.e. in height, prow in sheltered places. On the 18th of October new ice was making so fast that we were obliged to leave the river, and on the following day large seals were climbing on its edges and lying there above water, carlously watching us. Snow had already covered the ground and it was probable that Mr. McRae could soon commence his winter explorations.

explorations.

At noon on the 14th the sun was seventeen degrees above the horizon, and for the first three days of rassage southward ice was continually forming on the ship's sides and decks. The coast from Anadyr river southward, so far as me were able to examine it in spow squalis, was very

mountainous and offering no inducements to look for another cause landing, and one, too, that would becrease the distance; pesides, the interior route, via

for another caste lateding, and one, too, that would be crease the distance; besides the interior route, via the river, will avoid these coast mountains. The proposed cable route across Anadyr bay is two hundred and mine miles, which can only be avoided by building a land line north, and crossing the civil of St. Croix. If at corst is a most inhospitable region from Cape Bearing, I could see rough, snow-covered ranges stretching far towards the lead of the bay on the eastern shore, but the western is not so high and broken.

We a rived at Petropauliki, October 21, and found the Goblen Gate lying in the harbor. Mr. Abasa in one of his party started from this place late in the unst, moving northward through the pennisula of Kamchatka. Intending to arrive at the head of Ghyinsa bay in time for snow invole towards Anadysk, or westward, as his connection with Motica may decide. Finding the subordinate officials ready and willing to asset, without positive orders from the Governor of Eastern Siberia, at the month of Amoor river, he has chosen the proper course to expediate his work, and is pushing forward with commendable energy and a determination to succeed that sationishes his countrymen. From information received he reports the head of Ghyinsa hay a good commendable energy and a determination to succeed that astonishes his countrymen. From information received he reports the head of Ghynnsk bay a good base for our work in Northern Siberia, with surrounding country well timbered with fir, and the bay clear of ree scotler than Penjinsk Guif. It is said that high and impas able mountains bound the Cobotak Sea on the west, between Ucholak and Port Ain, extending far inland, and so precipitous on the coast that even the narrow winter trail cannot be carried along the base

The Russian Government, however, proposes to build a postal road along the coast, connecting Nikolaevsk and Aisn with Obetak, which does not confirm the previous statement in regard to this

confirm the previous stateme_t in regard to this country. It is the character of the people from w om Mr. a basa derived his information to fin t insurmountable obstacles in comparative trifles. There is an inland route from Ocnotek towards Yakon sk which will avoid the coast mountains and reach the Amoor river a considerab e distance above its mou b, and which has advantages, provided we are a lowed to connect with the Russian lines at any point we

Ordering the Golden Gate direct to San Francisco. we saided with steamer on November 1, intending to cross the Facific well north in short longitude and go scuthward through the Straits of Quebec, Char otte, Archipelago to Victoria; but, after eighteen days' trial, in violent gales with ship somewhat damaged, we rejuctantly turned our prow southward, and ar-

rived in this port November 20.
Light snow commenced at Petropaulski, October 25, and acc was forming in the small inner harbor, but no e in the magnificent Bay of Avatcha, which

is seldom entirely cosed in the main part.

The most northern regions tarough which our lines will pass present no serious obstacles, neither in the canstruct on nor successful operation of telein the canstruct on nor successful operation of telegraphs: The submartne crossings will have the advantage of even and soft bottom, with sale landings, and cables not so long as to make their performance doubtful. The land lines firmly planted in their frozen earth, will s and as if morticed in rock: no timber to iall across nor streets to weight the wires, they will stretch over the frozen de o ation unharmed and unmolessed; besides, with reindeer and dogs, the watching will be easy.

The Behring Strait crossed is one bundred and seventy-cight and Anadyr bay two hundred and nine naulical miles between landings, with water of such depth that icelergs alone could injure the cable; these are unknown in Behring Strait or south of it; the northward currents preventing eny drift of deep

the northward currents preventing eny drift of deep masses south; even when the surface current is changed by strong north winds the lower water still moves northward

The Russians, sensible of the importance of the enterprise, have neglected no opportunity to express the most kindly feeing and livelest interest in our success, receiving us with unbounded hespitality. The officials have generously assisted us.
I regard to the British Columbian division, I will report immediately after Mr. Conway arrives,

I am, most respectively, yours ocediently, Charles S. Bulkley, Engineer-in-Chief.

EUROPEAN FINANCE.

France as Well as England Anticipating a Crisis - Over Speculation in the FrenchiMarkets. Paris (Jan. 4) correspondence London Post.

It appears to be a general impression among our Bourse politicians that the year 1866 will bring about a financial crisis in many of the fo reign securities in which French capital is largely engaged. In 1865 we had a large city loan -perhaps the only loan brought out in Paris of late which is really fully in the hands of the public. Then we had the Mexican Convention which was nothing more than a new loan-a very large Austrian loan; and, finally, a new Ottoman loan. In addition, French capital is very heavily engaged in Spanish interest, now very considerably depreciated.

A very large amount of the Italian loan is held in France; and a certain amount of Otto-man paper is in French hands. France has gone into extensive foreign speculations during the last three or four years, and in 1865 shows a very considerable depreciation in all quoted property, excepting the one or two successful credit societies. These facts are perhaps better illus-trated by actual figures. I, therefore, give your readers a comparative table, showing the value of the most important securities quoted at the Paris Bourse on December 30, 1864, as compared with their value on December 30, 1865 :-

Valuation Valuation Dec 30, '64 Dec 30, '65. Plus. Minus. Three per cent. Au-

	60.00	1325.00	65.00	****	
Credit Foncier Col., 6	10.00	640 - 00	80 00		
Credit Industriel 7	45 .00	685.00	60.00	****	
Credit Agricole 76	000+00	635 - 00	125 *00		
	50.00	500+00		50.00	
		1012-50	30-00		
	61 . 25	828 - 75	90.00	137:50	
	575-00	607 - 50	32 50		
	12:00		****	142.50	
	370-00	842 50		27:50	
	97.50		127 60		
	05:00	522-50	17:50	****	
	90.00		2000	49.50	
	21.25	548 - 75	27:50	42.50	
				75.00	
	566 25	571.25	****	15.00	
	66:45	66 42		1.02	
	42.50	486 25	7.668	6.28	
	15-00	435 00	1000	80.00	
	118-75	220 00	2111	98.75	
	72.70	158.75	****	178.75	
	148 - 75	218 - 75	****	230:00	
	90-00	47:50	0.000	242-50	
	78.75	172.59	2222	201 25	
	00.00	105-00		95:00	
		1707.50		82.90	
	30:00	445.00	15:00	****	
	85-00	550+00	15-00	****	
	95.00	538 - 75	****	48 75	
Sous-Compt. des En-					
tre 2	42.50	200+00		48.50	
Societe des Omnibus 11	25.90	1117:70	****	7+50	
	0:00	85 50		4.75	
It will be seen, the	ereioi	e, that	most	or the	
French railways and	Tore	ign ent	erprise	s have	
fallen in value cons	idera	bly du	ang th	ie last	
twelve months, while	the	credit :	societie	s show	
# rise in the value of t	hat c	lass of	proper	ty. The	
French market is ove	rstoc	ked wit	h onto	myrleas	
and the temptation of	haml.	Act wit	m chec.	aprises,	
and the temptation of high interests offered by the foreign loans has caused much capital to					
loave old ober	CBU	sed mu	ca car	ortal to	
leave old channels.	The	holde	10 81	quoted	
property in France mi	13t b	e a gre	eat ma	ny mil-	
lions poorer than the	C WAY	9 9 90	AM GIRGS	an the	

lions poorer than they were a year ago, as the above table shows. past year has absorbed untold sums in building. Here, again, people are prophetic about a considerable depreciation of house property in Paris as regards the magnificent hotels Many of the larger and more costly apartments of the new boulevards have remained unlet during many months, while, on the other hand, the more modest apartments are eagerly sought for. France must have spent a fabulous sum of money in 1865 in public and private buildings, for it is not only Paris, but many large cities of the empire also, which employ thousands of workmen, many of whom are Germans and other

INCREASE OF BANKRUPTCIES.

Paris (Jan. 5) Correspondence Independance Belge The Tribunal of Commerce in Paris has made public during the month of December, 141 announcements of bankruptcy. This total is somewhat, but not much larger than that of the previous month.

MEXICO.

Latest Official News from President Junrez-He is Pursued by the Imperialists Towards Et Paso-They Decline to Attack Him and Resrent to Chihuahua--Juarez Appeals to Americans for Aid -Escobedo's Original Plan of Campaign on the Rio Grande-Bailroad and Colonization Schemes, Etc.

Washington, January 28.—Official news up to the 25th of December has been received here from El Paso, the present scat of the Mexican

Government. After the occupation of Chibuahua by the French, they sent an expedition to El Paso against President Juarez, who collected at that place General Ferraga's division, and made other preparations to resist the invaders, with every chance of success. When the French heard of this they marched back to Chihuahua, thus abandoning the idea of attacking El Paso.

The news from the interior is represented as quite encouraging.

The impression prevailed in the whole country that the French would soon abandon Mexico.

MESILLA, December 30.—Juarez is in El Paso, fity miles from this place. He has with nim about thirty officers and not many more men. The French drove him out of Chihushua, and followed him to within forty miles of where he now, and then turned back. Juarez expected a fight in El Paso, and made some preparation, but none came off. He has also several gunssix, twelve, and twenty-lour-pounders—but no men to manage them. He wanted the Americans from our side to go over and take charge of the guns, and I think several would have accepted the invitation had the French con-

tinued to advance. General Mexican News.

Letters from Escobedo, recently intercepted, show the plan of campaign devised by him, and is sketched forth in the following terms in a communication addressed by him to a Juarist

Governor of Tamaulipas:—
We will remain in the States of Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and San Luis, so as to occupy the attention of the Imperialists, in accordance with the wish of his Excellency, the President and Commander-in-Chief.

General Cortinas saw fit to separate from us this side of Reinosa, as that brave patriot did not concur in our views. General Cortinus does not suppose that there is any practicable base of operations beyond Matamoras. But I regret to in-term you that the popularity of the cause has declined at Matamoras. That city has experienced a great reaction in favor of the traitors, caused evidently by the influence of foreign gold. Our failure at Matamoras was not caused as much by the defeat of our forces as by the acts of paid traitors.

Your pians had met with the approval of General N. Cortinas. The city, which was supposed to be most difficult, if not impossible to capture, would have been delivered to us by those valuant citizens who still preserve in their hearts the name and traditions of their invaded country. But, unfortunately, Mejia was apprised of our plans by his informal secret police, the existence of which no one suspected at the time, and so our valiant triends were hanged or shot without form or trial. I shall shortly arrive at Aqueloros by the

Alamo road, and in order to carry out the plan conceived by his Excellency President Juarez, I shall request the aid of Generals Mendez and Aguirra. Generals Patoni, Corona and Villagra, who are operating in Eburango, could have joined me in Coahuila. We could have dashed into Nuevo Leon by way of the mountains, sweeping from there like a hurricane upon Revilla, on the Rio Bravo. Thence, to Camargo, we might have followed the Rio Grande, leaving Monterey on our right. On the river, I am indebted in cons amounts to who have furnished materials, such as tar, salt petre, and sulphur, received directly from Sicily and landed on the coast by the American brig

Hope.
General Cortinas is better acquainted than we are with those Americans disposed to aid us.
You, doubtless, know that the few shells I was able to secure while the trains were passing from Linores came from Brownsville, where he got them by means of some faithful Mexicans resid-The Emperor Maximilian has issued a decree

granting to Don Ramon Zargrouz the exclusive privilege to construct and run, for the period of seventy-nye years, a railroad between Vera Cruz and Puetla, passing through Jaiapa and Perote. A company has been formed in Florence, with a capital of one million francs, for the purpose ot colonizing lands in the department of Vera Cruz. The amount hitherto subscribed has already been forwarded to that city to be devoted to the purchase of land. Among the subscribers are some of the leading men of Italy .-

Receipts of Cotton at Liverpool.

The following table shows the receipts of cot ion at Liverpool during the years 1864 and 1865, as well as the rapid increase of production in

toreign committee		
From the United States	1865. Bales. 899,899 320,607	1884 Bules 192,86 206 41
From South America, mainly Fern	68.898	27.05
From Egypt	316,899	234,44
From Smyrns and Greece From China and Japan	76,454 125,859	56 81
From Madras and Bengal	152 587	310,79 156.15
From Africa	6 476	1,66
From (Surat) or East Indies From West Indies, Hayti, La-	912,163	995,41
guayra, Demarara, etc	84.807	29,97

Stock 15th December, 1865. 348 090 2,208,508 Stock 15th December, 1865.

FACTS ABOUT COTTON .- In 1859, when our exports were in value \$278,000,000, no less than \$161,000,000 were in cotton, and over \$21,000 000 in tobacco. Manufactures supplied \$32,000,000 of the whole. In 1864, England drew only a small proportion of her cotton from the United States. Of her importation, which in all amounted to 2,587,856 bales, more than half came from India, a large amount from Egypt, 390,074 bales from China, and only 197.776 bales from the United States. - N. Y. World.

-The first shad was caught in the Savannah

river on the 29th ult. -Earl Granville is gazetted Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, an office held by Lord Pal-merston.

-Large numbers of the fish in Cape Cod bay perished during the recent cold weather, and the coast for miles is thickly strewn with frozen sea-bass, black-fish, and lobsters, —It is reported that the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives is considering the question of reducing the

income tax. -The British Government is contemplating changes at the British Museum. When Mr. Panizzi retires from office, it is probable that the post of Chief Librarian will be offered to Sir Edmund Head, a distinguished scholar and a Privy Councillor.

-A letter from Berlin says:-"Although Richard Wagner has been obliged to leave Munich, the young King is by no means without a favorite. Joseph Volk, the groom who attends the King on his rides, is at present the happy man, and has already made his power felt. A little while ago he was impertinent to the master of the horse, who accordingly put him under arrest. As soon as the King heard of it he or-dered his favorite's release, and dismissed his master of the horse. Whether this little incident promises a very wise reign in Bavaria may perhaps admit a doubt."

THIRD EDITION

THE FENIAN MOVEMENT.

THE WORK SOON TO COMMENCE.

Address of the Council of the Irish

Republic from Dublin.

F New York, January 29 .- The address of the Council of the Irish Republic, dated at Dublin,

is published to-day. It says the work of preparation in Ireland is done, "We know our strength. We are not groping in the dark. A point has been reached from which we can see the goal clearly. We call upon you to ald the Irish Army of Independence, which will soon stand face to face with the enemy.

"We ask a loan which will be paid within six months after the establishment of Irish independence."

The address, which is quite lengthy, is endorsed by a card from Colonel O'Mahony, urging the prompt action by the Fenian Brotherhood ...

The Fenian Fight.

O'MAHONY SOLICITS FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS-BONDS FOR THAT AMOUNT READY - ADDRESS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC.

Nothing of special interest occurred either at the Roberts or O'Mahony headquarters on Saturday. The various departments of the Fenian Palace in Union Square do not present the business activity which marked them soon after the premises were leased. The attaches are now engaged in an effort to prepare the "Bonds of the Irish Republic" for immediate sale. They are to be sent to all the Circles which were pledged to support O'Mahony; and the Centres are to communicate the result to Mr. B. Doran Killian. Colonel O Mahony intends to ssue bonds to the amount of four millions of dollars. It is said that no subscriptions have been received at the O'Mahony headquarters since the Congress.

The "Council of the Irish Republic," in Ire land, have issued a stirring address to the Fenians of the United States, soliciting them to aid the large arm; now ready to strike for their native land, by a loan which will supply them with the "sinews of war." It also states that "hundreds of thousands are waiting for the word," and that "the recognition of Ireland as a free and sovereign State would do more to make her sons respected than if they had borne the flag of any other nation through the mightest

wars that ever blazoned the page of history," The subscription of \$250 which was given by Mayer Gunther to the lunds of the Fenian Bro therhood, and which was received by Colonel John Mechan, was handed over to Mr. O'Rourke, the Treasurer of the Roberts section, by the order of General T. W. Sweeney. - New York

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Murder on a Public Street-Loss of a Rio Schooner-Steamer Sunk on the Red

New Obleans, January 28.-A fatal affray oc curred on Gravier street yesterday, in which A. I., Newberg was instantly killed, and Captain Oldham severely wounded. The young man who shot Newberg surrendered. The schooner Neptune, hence for Rio, with

forty-five passengers, was lost on the 10th inst. off the Cuban coast. The passengers and crew were saved, and have arrived here by the Guiding Star. The vessel was a total loss.

The steamer Anna Perrott, bound to New Orleans, was sunk in the Red river, on the Upper Falls. Her cargo was saved.

Captain Creighton, of the barque Three Bells, who saved the passengers wrecked on the steamer San Francisco, some years ago, is in

Better accounts are received from Eastern Texas about the freedmen making contracts. The steamer Wilmington, from New York, has arrived at Galveston. The steamers Huntsville and Missouri sailed this evening for New York, and the Guiding Star will leave to-morrow.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Steamer "City of Richmond"-A Swindling Case - New Sunday Law, Etc. Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Baltimore, January 29 .- The steamer City of Richmond, wrecked recently off the Capes on her way to Baltimore, will be a total loss. Most of the cargo can be saved in a damaged condition. The vessel was insured in Baltimore, New York, and Philadelphia offices.

A North Carolinian, who was stopping at Barnum's, was swindled on Saturday by a confidence sharper out of eight hundred dollars. A new Sunday law has been proposed in the

Maryland Legislature which prevents anything but actual works of necessity and mercy being done on Sunday. The trial of Clare, the murderer of Grove, the

photographist, of Carlisle, commenced in the Criminal Court this morning, and excites much

Burning of a Cotton Steamer. CAIRO, January 28 .- The steamer Asha Ayres,

with 1020 bales of cotton, was recently burned on the Altamaha river, Georgia. The boat was valued at and insured for \$60,000. Most of the cotton was insured. Five or six negroes From Savannah - Fire Aboard Ship.

New York, January 29 .- The steamer Leo has arrived from Savannab. A fire was discovered among the cotton on board on the 27th, but was extinguished through the exertions of the passengers and crew. The damage amounted to

Return of Secretary Seward.

New York, January 29.-The Washington correspondent of the Times announces the return Secretary Seward and his party yesterday. We is much benefited in health. The Secretary did not visit Vera Cruz.

Fire at Orange, N. J.

New York, January 29 .- Seton Hall College, at Orange, N. J., was mainly destroyed by fire was saved. The building was insured for \$20,000.

NEW YORK, January 29 .- The steamer Creole, from New Orleans, via Havana on the 23d instant, arrived at this port this morning.

The United States steamer De Soto, with Secre. tary Seward and his party, arrived at Havana on the 20th. The Captain-General's offer of his country-seat for their use was declined, the Secretary going to a hotel, where, on the 21st, he received a host of admirers, the first of whom was the Captain General.

On the 22d the party visited a cigarette manufactory, and Mr. Seward returned the call of the Captain-General. In the evening he attended a banquet given by General Dulce at the Palace, which, with the surrounding public buildings, were illuminated.

The ladies accompanying the party occapied the Captain-General's box at the Tacon Theatre, and after the banquet they were joined by Mr.

The professors and students of the University subsequently paid their respects to Mr. Seward. and a number of Cubans, in small boats, escorted the De Soto to the mouth of the harbor on her departure on the 23d.

Extensive Forgeries at Boston.

Boston, January 29 .- Some excitement was created on State street this morning, when the public were informed of an extensive and successful attempt at forgery by some parties unknown. It was discovered that the following forged checks on the Boston brokers were paid at different banks on Saturday:-Two checks on Stone & Downes, amounting to \$5000, were paid at the Merchants' National Bank; two checks for \$6000 on J. H. Clapp & Co. were paid by the Third National Bank; and two checks amounting to \$4800, on J. Hammett, was paid by the Bank of Commerce.

In addition to the above, a check for \$2400 on E. P. Wooster & Co., presented at the Mount Vernon National Bank, was not paid, as no stamp had been put on it. A forged check on J. W. Davis for \$2400 was also presented at the Hide and Leather Bank, but payment was

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, January 29.-The steamers Washngton, from Havre, and Peril, from Mobile, have arrived.

The steamer South America, from Rio Janeiro, below.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The German town Homicide Case.

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER AND QUARTER Sessions-Judges Allison and Ludiow.—Com-nonwealth vs. Christian Berger. The trial of this defendant, who is indicted of the murder at Germantown of an aged lady named Watts,

st dermantown of an aged lady named watts, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was begun this morning. The murder is so recent, and all the facts so fully reported in the journals of the day, that it would be superfluous to recapitulate them now.

The privoner Berger is a stolid, stupfd, sullen looking fellow, and sat in the dock looking as if he was entirely prepared and indifferent to what might happen. Being arraigned, he pleaded not guilty, and the empannelling of a jury was proceeded with. Only four jurors had been accepted as qualified, at the hour of closing the report, viz.:-Vernon Thomas, shoemaker, ther street, Twenty-fifth Ward: George Wilen. ship carpenter, Richmond street, Twenty-fifth Ward; Frederick Long, victualler, No. 2020 Mas-

cher street; George Snyder, shoemaker, Trenton avenue, Twenty-fith Ward. The prisoner is represented by Charles W. Brocke, John O'Byrne, and John R. Dos Passos. District Attorney Manu, Thomas Bradford Dwight, and William McMichael represent the

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS-In Equity-Justice Read.—The argument in the case of Smith vs. Catawissa Railroad Compony, before reported, was concluded by Theodore Cuyler,

Esq., for the complainants. DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Sharswood.— Charles Clarke vs. The Kensington Bank. This was an action to recover the amount of a deposit which, it is alleged, was made by the plaintiff.
The defendants deny that the deposit was ever
made. On trial. J. P. O'Neil for plaintiff; Jas.
E. Gowen for defendants.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2-Judge Stroud,-Joseph A. Dunbar vs. Harbert, Davis & Co. This was an action to recover damages for injuries to a canal boat which was moored at the deponents. wharf on the Schuylkill river, and while lying there was strained. On trial. Greenbank for plaintiff, S. C. and S. H. Perkins for defendants. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Judge Ludlow .-This morning Judge Ludlow announced that owing to his presence being required in the Court of Over and Terminer, in the trial of Christian Berger, charged with the murder of Miss Watts, at Germantown, the list for this week would have to be continued into the next term of the Court. He further announced that the argument in the City Commissioner contested election case would be heard on Friday, after the Orphans' Court motion list was disposed of.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, January 29, 1866.

The Stock Market was unsettled this morning, and prices drooping. Catawissa Railroad was the most active on the list-about 6000 shares sold at 301@321 for preferred, a decline of 3; and common do. at 20@21, a decline of Ia; Reading sold at 491, a decline of 4; North Pennsylvania at 34}, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28], a decline of 1: 541 was bid for Pennsylvania: 31 for Little Schuylkill; 534 for Norristown; 543 for Minchill; and 612 for Lehigh Valley.

In Government bonds there is very little doing. 7:30s sold at 98\$; 102} was bid for 5-20s; 103} for 6s of 1881; and 921 for 10-40s. City Loans are rather lower; the new issue sold at 90g, a decline

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 331@314, a slight decline; 71 was bid for Second and Third; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 11 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 301 for Green and Coates; 251 for Girard College; and 12 for Ridge Avenue.

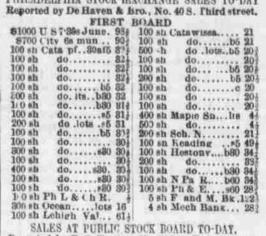
Bank shares are in good demand at full prices, Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 1221; and Mechanics' at 283; 50 was bld for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 94 for Kensington; 53 for Penn Township; 70 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 611 for City; 6! for Corn Exchange; and 54 for Union.

In Canal shares there is no material change to notice. Schuylkill Navigation, common, yesterday. No lives were lost. The library | sold at 214, and Lehigh Navigation at 524. 274 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, preferred

From Havana - Particn'ars of Secretary | 113 for Morris preferred; 82 for Susquehanna Seward's Visit. | Canal: 31 for Delaware Division: and 573 for Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 572 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are unchanged. Junction sold at 14: Ocean at 16; Maple Shade at 44, an advance

of 4; and McElrath at 21. PHILADELPHIA STOCK IEXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,



SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY. Reported by F. T. Wa'ton, No. 208 S. Fourth street,

| Reported by F. I. Wa'ton, No. 208 S. Fourth street, FIRST CALL. | 160 sh Feed Dam. | 75 | 100 sh cata pr. | 530 32 | 160 sh do | 70 | 100 sh do | 530 32 | 100 sh do | 67\$ | 100 sh do | 530 32 | 100 sh do | 70 | 300 sh Corn Planter. | 1 | 500 sh do | 70 | 300 sh do | 1 | 100 sh do | 70 | 500 sh do | 1 | 100 sh do | 70 | 500 sh do | 1 | 100 sh do | 500 sh do | 70 | 100 sh Marile Shade. | 4 | 100 sh Reasing | 530 40 | 200 sh Ph& Ca R | 1 | 100 sh do | 580 40 | 1500 sh St. Nich Oul b5 | 1 | 100 sh do | 580 40 | 1 | 1500 sh St. Nich Oul b5 | 1 | 100 sh do | 100 sh Co HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :-

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

"The trade of the past week was active in the line of import entries and export clearances. The amount of foreign merchandise upon which customs duties were paid, is larger than the value of the new entries; the stock in bond being reduced in preparation for the spring trade. The customs reach \$3,226,040, which would imply that about \$6,500,000 goods had been placed on the market. The exports of produce reach nearly five millions. The export of bullion continues limited to the gold and silver bars recently received from California. The foreign exchanges, even with interest advanced to 8 per cent. in London continue below the point at which it would pay to ship American gold coin. The price of gold advanced 1 per cent, during the week on the expectation of higher exchange and the large daily demand to pay in for cus-toms. The figure is yet below 140 per cent., and the belief that the Government will come in as a seller again should the price advance much above that point, represses active speculation in the gold room.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money on ordinary collaterals is 6 per cent, on call, and upon Governments 5 is taken. For commercial paper the rates are 7 for prime, 5@9 for good, and 10@15 for a wide selection

"Exchange for the steamer was not strong, and leading sterling was quoted at 108\$\frac{1}{4}\$, and 107\$\frac{1}{4}\$(0108\$\frac{1}{4}\$ for commercial bills at 60 days. Short sight, 110. Paris, at 60 days, 5*22\$\frac{1}{4}\$(5*13\$\frac{1}{4}\$; Antwerp, 5*23\$\frac{1}{4}\$(5*13\$\frac{1}{4}\$; Antwerp, 5*23\$\frac{1}{4}\$) @5.20; Swiss, 5.22 @5.20; Hamburg, 36@36 ; Amsterdam, 405@404; Frankfort, 406@404; Bremen, 784@781; Prussian thalers, 71@711. -But one National Bank was established last

week, the Chattahoochie, of Columbus, Georgia with a capital of \$100,000. The total number now in operation is 1630. Deliveries of National currency amounting to \$2,868,200 were made last week by the Treasury Department. The total amount delivered up to date is \$248,734,710.

-The disbursements of the Treasury Department, including transfers, for the week ending on the 27th inst., amounted to \$25,430,293.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, January 29 .- The Flour Market is as dull as ever, there being an almost total absence of any demand for shipment, and the retailers and bakers purchase only in small lots to supply immediate wants at 87@7 50 for superfine; \$8@8.50 for extras; \$8.75@9 50 for Northwestern extra family; 89.75@10.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality; among the sales were 300 bbls. North west at \$8.75. and 300 bbls. Ohio family at \$11. Nothing worthy of notice doing in tive Four or Corn Meal. We quote the former at \$5.55 P bbl., and the latter

at \$4.25.

In the Wheat Market there is scarcely anything doing, and the offerings of prime are extremethight. Small sales of Fennsylvania red at \$2@2.20 and white at \$2.40@2.70. Rye is scarce and dull at 90c @\$1 for Southern and Pennsylvania Corn is dull, but there is not much here. Sales of 2006 bush. yellow at 73c. in the cars and from store. In Oats very little doing. Small sales have been made at 43c.
No. 1 Quercitron Bark comes forward slowly, and
is in fair request at 882.56 \$7 ton. Prime Cloverseed is in moderate demand at \$7.75 @8 25 P 64 lbs., but inferior is dull and neglected. Timothy is dull, and prices are nominal. Flaxeed

comes forward slowly, and is taken on arrival at The Whisky Market is almost at a stand. We quote at \$2.27@2.28 for Pennsylvania and Western bbls., and \$2.26 for refilled.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, January 29 -The Cattle Market is very duil this week and prices rather lower. About 1800 head arrived and sold at from 16@16jc. for extra; 14@15c, for fair to good; and 10@18c # 1b, for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales: -60 head J. Chain & Brother, Western, 12@15. H. Charn. Western, 64@7; gress.
Martin Futier & Co., western, 12@16.
J. S. Kirk, Chester county, 14@16.
P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 14@16.
P. McFillen. Western, 13@16.
A. Christy & Bro., Chester county, 13@15.
Owen Smith, Ohio, 13@16.
A. Kensedy, Panassiya na, 12@15.

57 "Owen Smith, Ohio, 13@16.
29 "A. Kennedy, Pennsylvania, 12@15;.
30 "Jones McCleae, Western 12@15.
30 "Uilman & Co., Western, 12@15.
120 "Mooney & Smith, Western, 12@15.
120 "Mooney & Smith, Western, 12@15.
120 "Shomberg & Co., Western, 12@14.
123 "Shomberg & Co., Western, 12@16;.
25 "G. Cohn, Western, 7@9 gross.
19 "S. Sternberg, Western, 61@7 gross.
45 "Dryloos & Brother, Western, 7@8; gross.
60 "Haos & Co., Land. Co. and Western, 14@15.
Sheep co. tinue dull at former rates, 7500 head so'd at from 6@7; c. \$\tilde{V}\$ lo. gross for good fat sheep.
Cows are in mir demand. 150 head so'd at \$50@
85 for \$\tilde{V}\$ pringers, and \$60@100 \$\tilde{V}\$ nead for Minch 85 tor Springers, and \$60@100 P nead for Much

Moss-Prices are unchanged, 2600 head sold at the different yards at from \$18 of @15 the 100 lbs pet,

Markets by Telegraph. New ORLEANS, January 18 -Tee Cotton Market is active; sales of 4100 ba es. Sugar, rair, 14 jc. New gold checks, per cent discount. Gold, 140. Freights

unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Januar: 29.—Flour is steady; wheat scarce; Pennsylvania red, \$2.35.6.2 40. Corn active; white 90.6.22.c.; ye low 70.6.77c. Oats firm at 40.6.49c. Seecs firm; clover, \$8.12.6.8 25. Theorem, \$4.0.4 25. Provisions heavy. Whisky firm at \$2.31.

New York, January 29.—The Cotton Market is quiet at 48.6.49c, for middlings. Flour is dull; the total sales to-day were only 6000 barrels; the prices are unchanged. Corn dull; prices nominal. Beef steady. Pork dull, at \$20.50 for mess. Lard dull at 15.6.218c. Whisky dull.